

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1855.

FOR CONGRESS:  
Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland.

The editor got home Monday afternoon, considerably fatigued from night travel and slightly behind the times in way of news, of which, after all, the seat and centre in North Carolina is in Wilmington. In one part of his experience he differs from most folks. He don't feel the slightest disposition to complain of hotels and stopping-places, having found plenty to eat, a good chance to sleep, and clever, obliging hosts. People traveling are a capacious race, and would fare much better if they tried to make friends instead of enemies of landlords and landladies, especially the latter. Some experience enables us to say that the rural portions of North Carolina are improving rapidly in every respect. With regard to our road, there will be difficulties to encounter, and more serious ones than we had imagined. A great portion of the route is close to South Carolina, and has always looked to Charleston; to do away with this state of things will necessarily take time. Internal improvement subscriptions are new things, and it is hard to rouse them up, but we do not despair. We think that if the Company were organized, and a competent directory were on hand to take subscriptions, to be worked out, much might be done where none can be got in money.

[From the Daily Journal, 13th inst.]

Yesterday afternoon Warren Winslow, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Congress, in this District, addressed his fellow-citizens of New Hanover County at the Court House. The audience was a very large and intelligent one, the building being crowded to an unpleasant degree. Taking it for granted that the principles of the Democratic party are too well-known to require re-statement at this late date, and that the only contest now is between that party and the new secret order, Mr. Winslow proceeded to a dissection of that order, similar in its secrecy and dangerous tendencies to the Jacobin Clubs of Paris. Showing that, however excusable, or even justifiable, such things might be under the jealous eye of a tyrant, they were beneath the dignity of American freemen, and that no man fully deserved that name who either feared or was unwilling to act openly in the face of day. He then proceeded to characterize its sectarian bigotry and proscription, in language fully in accordance with the eloquent remarks made in the Constitutional Convention of 1835, by Hon. Kenneth Rayner, the present High Priest of Know-Nothingism in North Carolina. Mr. Rayner then declared that he came to that Convention mainly with a view of having the last remnant of religious intolerance stricken from the Constitution of the State. It had been said that the Roman Catholics of this country owed temporal allegiance to the Pope, and, therefore, could not be true and loyal citizens of the United States. By whom was this said?—by whom was all this new-born zeal for "Protestant civilization" exhibited?—who had, all of a sudden, become such zealous missionaries of Protestantism? Why disappointed office-hunters, cross-road and pot-house politicians. And has it come to this, that Protestant faith and Protestant civilization is forced to call in such agencies to sustain it? No, a thousand times, no. Truth will vindicate itself, and its progress can only be retarded by a resort to persecution against its opponents. He would balance the rampant assertions of these new cross-road politicians in regard to Catholic allegiance to the Pope by pointing to our own Gaston, to the gallant Lafayette, and the noble Carroll of Carrollton, all Catholics, and all indignantly repelling such an idea. It was for the people to judge between Wm. Gaston and David Reid, Senator Wilson and Charles Carroll, Ned Buntline and Gilbert Lafayette. (Were he a Catholic, as he is a Protestant, he could desire nothing more to promote the growth of Catholicism than the opportunity which the Know Nothings afford the members of that denomination to raise the cry of persecution.) And on the supposition that the Roman Catholic denomination were crushed, who could pretend to say that, crushing once commenced, the thing would stop there? Who would feel safe? What other domination might not next be submitted to the inquisitorial process? It is time to pause.

Mr. Winslow next spoke of the demoralizing tendencies of the order—of its interference in the business and social affairs of life—of the constant espionage which it kept up. He read the K. N. obligation to obey the majority of the council in matters political and social, and stated that so far was this carried in his county, that even days at the landing might be a "Know Nothing day," or they couldn't get a load. Without wishing at all to influence the vote of his opponent Col. Reid, but merely by way of illustration, he would mention a fact which exhibited the unfairness to which the discipline of the order allowed or perhaps required its members to resort. While the last Legislature was in session, it was believed that the interests of the people called for the creation of one or more judicial circuits in addition to those already in existence. He (Mr. Winslow) with other personal friends of Col. Reid's, having confidence in the legal ability of that gentleman, used all their influence to promote him to the high office of Judge, in case such an office had been created. While doing so they found that suspicious were entertained of Mr. Reid's position, he being accused of being a Know Nothing, and that they themselves were subjected to the same suspicion, weakening their influence with their party and placing them in a false attitude. Under these circumstances the Comptroller of Duplin wrote to Mr. Reid stating the position of things. Mr. Reid replied, pledging his word and honor that he was not a Know Nothing, and upon this his friends indignantly denied his being one, and yet he, Mr. Winslow, could prove that Mr. Reid had joined the order as early as October last, perhaps calling it by some other name but meaning exactly the same thing.

Mr. Winslow turned to the total abolition character of the order at the North, where alone it has won any laurels worth counting. Held up its doings in every Northern State. Spoke of the case of Anthony Burns, a fugitive Slave, who was remanded by Judge Loring of Boston to his Southern master, and forced, on account of Massachusetts fanaticism, to be carried down to the vessel under the bayonets of the Irish military companies. And the first move of Gov. Gardner, elected by the K. N.'s, was to vote for the expulsion of Judge Loring from a Law-professorship at Harvard University, and the next was to disband the military companies composed in whole or in part of naturalized citizens, as unworthy to bear arms in defence of their country. And it was to an unconditional union, under all circumstances, with such people as Gardner and Wilson that the boasted third degree would attempt to swear the freemen of the South. It was with such men that the South was asked to ally herself for the purpose of hoarding down the men who had then, as always, stood up for the constitutional rights of the South.

The Herald of this place had been anxious to know whether Mr. Winslow had not been a whig, and voted for General Harrison in 1840. He had not voted for General Harrison in 1840. He had voted for Mr. Van Buren. Unless John C. Calhoun had been a whig, he had not, for his position had been the same as

Mr. Calhoun's. In 1836 he voted for a Democrat, although not for the regular nominee, from whose position he dissented, in common with Mr. Calhoun and many other of the most ardent friends of the South and of the Democratic party. He had never been a whig and had never voted any but a Democratic ticket for political offices.

The allusions of the speaker to the battle-fields of the Revolution, whereon the blood of the native and the foreign citizen flowed in one red stream for the liberties of the country, were highly delicious. He showed that Washington, far from being, as represented, favorable to any such dogmas as those put forward by the new order, was decidedly opposed to them.

The turf had hardly closed over the graves of Clay and Webster, the violets of Spring had not yet disappeared—but yet ere this has happened, that once great party which their strong right arms and mighty intellects had upheld, has turned its back upon them and their teachings, and now professes to "Know Nothing."

In speaking of the Jacobin clubs of Paris—of the course of Northern Know-Nothings, etc., Mr. Winslow wished it distinctly understood that he did not charge that the Know-Nothing secret order had run into the excesses that produced the Reign of Terror, or that any of its members had joined it with the view of bringing about such a state of things; but history had shown the tendency of such things, and no one, unless wilfully blind would refuse to be warned by its teachings. He did not charge that Southern Know-Nothings could or would go the lengths of their fanatical allies at the North, but he sincerely believed that in various ways they had been drawn into bad company, in which they could not remain and continue faithful to the rights of the South and the interests of the country. To those who had gone into such a thing either through deception or misapprehension, he would say—Come out of it, act with us and put a finish upon fanaticism and sectionalism. To those disappointed office-hunters who had joined for interested motives, he had nothing to say. Let them go.

We have not pretended to give anything like a report of Mr. Winslow's remarks, or even to have caught all the points made, or to be able to state them in the order in which he presented them. Much has necessarily been omitted, much has been rendered feebly, but none we trust misrepresented. Without notes, in a crowded room, it would be perfectly impossible to retain all the points of an address of nearly two hours in length, with sufficient accuracy to condense them with any approach to justice into the limits of a newspaper editorial.

We have never seen a set of men better pleased than our Democratic friends. Their candidate more than met their expectations, high as these had been, and after the able and eloquent address of yesterday afternoon, the contest was felt to be virtually decided. "Sam" is rather under the weather we think.

In our yesterday's editorial notice of Mr. Winslow's speech, made in the Court House on Tuesday last, we find that we have omitted reference to the opening remarks of that gentleman, in regard to the improvement at the mouth of our river. As a citizen of Fayetteville, he is deeply, and very vitally interested in this question. To his town, as to Wilmington, the Cape Fear River is the outlet. The improvement that benefits one must benefit the other. The closing up, or obstruction of the port that would injure one must necessarily injure the other. But he would not now occupy their time in making pledges or professions. Should he be so far honored by the confidence and support of the people of this district as to be placed in the position of their representative in Congress, he hoped to evince by acts, rather than words, his feelings in regard to this matter. The reason of our non-allusion to this matter yesterday was our unavoidable absence for a few minutes at the opening of the address. A friend, who heard it all, called our attention this morning to the omission.

At one part of Mr. Winslow's address, when he stated that the report of his having been a Whig in 1840 was erroneous; that he had not voted for General Harrison, but for Mr. Van Buren, the applause and excitement was immense. The old Democratic spirit was alive. The Democratic heart turned back to the days when, although defeated, we were united as one man, ere dissension or distrust had crept into our ranks. It turned also to those later days when we went on from one success to another, as we always will do in the end if we only pluck together.

The Wilmington Herald of yesterday, in commenting upon Mr. Winslow's speech, says it "did not understand him as denying the allegation that he had once been a Whig—he admitted that he had acted with them." It appears to us that the Herald did not understand Mr. Winslow correctly. Mr. Winslow said that unless John C. Calhoun could be classed as a Whig he could not—that unless it could be said that Mr. Calhoun had acted with the Whigs, the charge against him of having so acted must fall to the ground. He had voted for every regular Presidential candidate of the Democratic party since he had been entitled to a vote, with one exception, in 1836, when he, in common with Mr. Calhoun and many of the strongest States Rights Democrats of the South, voted for Judge White, also a States Rights Democrat. When, subsequently, Mr. Van Buren abandoned his pet bank scheme and went openly for a constitutional Treasury, he received the cordial support of those Southern Democrats who had voted for Mr. White.

As for the matter between "Tolly" and the speaker, we, at least, let that rest. As speaker of the Senate and ex-officio Governor, the usual courtesy of public life attaches the handle of "Hon." to Mr. Winslow's proper name, as does immemorial custom the title of Esq. to magistrates or members of the bar. We thought at the time, that the exception taken by the Herald to the affix of Esq. to Mr. Winslow's name at the head of our columns was frivolous and demagogical, and therefore took no sort of notice of it one way or the other, and now only allude to it incidentally.—*Id.* 14th inst.

**RAILROAD MEETING.**—The last of the series of Railroad Meetings called around town was held at the market-house last evening. Among the speakers we had the pleasure of listening to Gen. Harlee, of Marion District, S. C., and R. E. Troy, Esq., of Robeson County. Gen. Harlee was called out unexpectedly, but, as usual, made a speech replete with sense and eloquence. As a speaker, especially a Railroad speaker, General Harlee has, we think, no superior, and few equals in either of the Carolinas. His remarks made a deep impression. Mr. Troy, also called out without preparation, made a good and sensible address, in which he showed that to the people along the line of the proposed Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, the construction of Railroads was a new thing, a matter concerning which they knew nothing, and that therefore they looked on coldly and held back until they could see the action of the people of Wilmington, who were supposed to know all about the subject. A unanimous, or nearly unanimous vote by the people of Wilmington, in favor of subscription by the town, would show the estimation in which the project is held among those who best understand the affair, or are supposed best to understand it, and would exert a highly beneficial influence along the line.

The mere private peregrinations of any individual, even supposing such individual to belong to that mysterious fraternity who speak in the plural number and say "we," can be of no interest to anybody but himself; we do not therefore propose to inflict upon our readers any prolix account of a mere prosaic business trip, taken by the editor through a portion of the State not much different in its natural or other features from that around them every day. It is true, that in going from Warsaw to Fayetteville over a week ago, we entered into a sort of rivalry with Leander of old, who swam the Hellespont, while our vehicle and horses swam a portion of Big Swamp, and two of the passengers walking the foot log, and a third, with the driver, going the voyage, all which was romantic in the extreme, considering that the said foot log was some six inches wide, and perched up pretty high above the water, through which the back came tumbling along, the horses swimming and snorting, the driver whipping and rapping—the inside passenger fusing, and we fear, cussing, etc., etc.—but it all came right after a while. The Stage, as usual was unaccommodating, and a passenger there-in unnecessarily and unpleasantly officious, but the present contract expires with the 30th, and as no body will regret it, we let it pass. The foot log is half a mile long.

Fayetteville shows considerable evidence of improvement, but like every other place seems to feel the hard times—they have built a new Female College, which appears to be quite an extensive and substantial building. The Fayetteville Hotel is really very well kept, by our young friends the Messrs. Roberts. It is really a capital house. The Dobbin House and the Shemwell House are also said to be well kept. Leaving Fayetteville the morning of this day week, we did not hear Messrs. Winslow and Reid who spoke that day. The impression seemed to be that "Sam" was out of spirits.

We regretted to find so much backwardness, not to say apathy on the subject of the Railroad. Anson County has not yet subscribed one cent. The books have not the scratch of a pen. We saw a gentleman from Union who gave a report of the backwardness of the people in that county, almost if not quite up to that exhibited in Anson. Little or nothing has yet been done in Mecklenburg, Richmond has gone some twenty-six thousand, and we presume something has been done in Robeson, but upon the whole the Counties East of Charlotte move very slowly, or not at all, and yet we remember how anxious they were for this project last Summer at the Charlotte Convention, and last Winter in the Legislature.—Roads can't be built for nothing, and Wilmington can't do everything. She can and will do her share—her full share, but those mutually interested must will, we trust, do theirs—unless they do, it would be folly for us to sacrifice ourselves. Let us go in liberally on condition that we are met somewhere about half-way or nearly so.

The South Carolina interest holds up to the people the project brought forward by Gen. Barringer in the last Legislature, namely, that of a Railroad from Cheraw to Concord in Cabarrus county, being a direct extension of the North East Road into western North Carolina, and running through Anson, Stanley, Cabarrus and a small portion of Union. This road, the people are led to believe, Charleston will build for them if they stand off from our Road. Upon others farther East, the old Metropolitan project is urged. These facts we know, and while we don't blame the people of Cheraw for endeavoring to avert destruction from themselves, we feel it our duty to make known the existence of such a state of things for the information of our citizens, as also to state our opinion that the obtaining of a charter for any of these S. C. schemes is a very remote contingency.

It may be that our Western brethren are in fact awaiting the action of Wilmington, and will eventually become stirred up with a will. It is more than probable that considerable subscriptions may be obtained if it be arranged so that the stock or a great portion of it can be worked out. The fact is that there is little stimulus or incentive to rivalry or emulation between Charlotte and Lumberton. If the road be built at all, it must go through Rockingham, Valetshoro and Monroe to Charlotte, as indeed it must through Lumberton. There are no competing routes to stir up the friends of each to exertion. There is actually nothing dependent upon local subscription. If the road be built at all, any portion of the indicated route may hold back and not take a cent and yet fare equally well with the most liberal portion or portions. Let Wilmington, or say New Hanover and Bladen do so much—get up enough somehow to guarantee the road all through them, provided the other counties each do as much—making some condition which will distinctly draw the rule of "work or no road." We hope the people will give the necessary authority to the extent required, and that the Commissioners will exercise it somewhat as indicated. Nay, hard as times are, we look for individual subscriptions after the town has gone the extent of the authority she will grant.

There are one or two other things that we think should be mentioned in this connection. It strikes us that were the company organized, stock might be obtained upon the guarantee that the subscribers would be allowed to work it out. There appears to be more labor than money. Again, the people in Richmond, Anson, etc., seem to incline to the Whiteville route, as they have a fear that if the start is made at Wilmington, it will cost so much to get it to Lumberton that it will be a long time before it gets up their way, so that they may be called for to pay the money without having a chance to pay in work. These things are worthy of consideration, and we so offer them, although we, for our part, are still favorable to the N. C. gauge and the direct route. Still, it is a question to be decided upon in view of all the facts, and these are some of the facts.

The crops throughout the State, at least where we have been, promise more than an average. Wheat is better than it has been for three or four years; corn is doing very well after the rains; oats are very low, and not heavy in the ear. What the cotton will be remains to be seen. Its maturity is too far off to enable any calculations to be made. It seems to be pretty generally conceded that Hon. Burton Craige will be re-elected to Congress from the Seventh District by a largely increased majority. We have not a doubt of it. "Sam" is not in good health in that region at all. Clingman's election is regarded as certain in the Eighth District. Some years since we knew Col. S. N. Stowe, the candidate brought out by the K. N. Convention in opposition to Mr. Craige for Congress, and thought him a very clever, good man, and really are sorry that some disappointment or sorrows against his own party—The Democratic—should have brought him to this. Mr. Stowe, we presume, will not meet Mr. Craige upon the stump, as indeed he could not if he tried, being comparatively no speaker, nor do we think it probable that any body in the district will. Messrs. Rayner and Miller may be despatched west to carry that section as they did Virginia. Indeed, "Sam" seems to have lost all prestige, if he ever had any in the west. Finally, we mean to state a remarkable fact, but none the less true. Travel as we would, "Hard Times" got ahead of us. "Sam" may talk about his ubiquity, but compared with "Hard Times" he is quite a local character.

63- We have lately received several complaints relative to the non receipt of our weekly paper. The Taylor's Bridge package we learn fails to arrive at that office frequently; we also learn that the Halls-ville package failed in getting to that office last week. We assure our subscribers that we mail the Weekly Journal every Thursday afternoon, and that is all we can do.

We dislike very much to have to allude to matters of this kind, and we hope hereafter our packages will be a little more carefully attended to by the Postmasters on the route.

Postponed.

We are requested by the Commissioners of Wilmington, to state that the Election relative to a \$200,000 subscription to the W. C. & Rutherford Railroad on the part of the town, has been postponed until the 18th of July next. The reasons for postponement will be made known at the meeting to-night at the Market House.

The Railroad meeting at the Court House last night was very fully attended, and a deep feeling of interest manifested. Although the room was exceedingly hot, the crowd remained until a late hour. There is another meeting to be held this evening at the Market House. We have endeavored to study the pros and cons and to know the objections as well as the recommendations to Town subscription, and upon a review of the whole, will vote for it. Others we trust will take the same pains to make up their opinion and vote precisely as their judgment may direct, totally uninfluenced by passion or electingeering appeals. See proceedings.

The proceedings of the Agricultural meeting will also be found in our columns.

The Philadelphia Pow Wow.

Considerable attention is directed to the National K. N. Council, now in session in Philadelphia, as its proceedings may exert some considerable influence upon the fortunes of the order, now in rather a declining state. It would seem that there must be some leaky members in the council, or great leaks among the newspaper correspondents, as those attached to the New York papers give what purport to be reports, as freely as though the sessions were open. It would seem that the South insists upon a platform which shall not be abolition, and that the North insist upon one that shall be; that a tolerable platform has been reported by the committee on resolutions, or the majority thereof, and another intolerable to the South by the minority—the majority numbering 17, and the minority 14. Every Northern State, with the exception of New York, goes for the majority report, and that State goes for a sort of half and between sort of thing. There is every prospect of a row.

The Know Nothing National Convention.

his body, it is already known, assembled in Philadelphia on last Monday. Considerable wrangling seems to have existed, at least so report says, in the meeting between the Northern and Southern wings of the Order. Whether their proceedings were in secret or not we are not prepared to say, as we were prevented last week from keeping up with the times on account of being confined to our bed with fever. However, it matters but little one way or the other, since the New York Tribune has published what purports to be an account of their proceedings up to the 7th inst. It appears that considerable opposition was made by the Southern members to the admission of the Massachusetts delegates—amongst them we notice the name of Gov. Gardner. The Southerners were finally snude under, and Massachusetts admitted. The Catholic delegates from the State of Louisiana, on the other hand, were refused admission, as will appear from the following extract:—In the place of the Louisiana delegation excluded are admitted the partial representation (two men only) of another State Council, which abides by the Protestant test and excludes all Catholics with religious faithfulness. All of the Pennsylvania delegation, save Gov. Johnson, voted with the ultra South to override the Protestant test and admit the original Louisiana delegates. At one time the Council seemed to be nearly evenly divided on this question, and the Catholic delegation was near an admission, but a strong speech from Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, against them, carried the issue.

It will be remembered that the Southern K. N. organs have been boasting over the adoption of the third degree plank by the New York State Know Nothing Convention, recently assembled at Syracuse, as being all that was asked by the South. These same organs will now see where they stand—perhaps to their satisfaction. Nevertheless, we will venture a button that it will prove a matter of no consideration with nine-tenths of them what the platform is—The Southern K. N. organs—will swallow it, abolitionism and all. But they will not be so apt to see the Southern people following in their trail.

63- The Boston Post says that the Democratic triumph in New Haven is glorious. Alfred Blackman, the democratic candidate for mayor, had 1571 votes, and is elected by 106 majority on one of the largest votes ever thrown. The whig candidate had but 209, and the 1265 rest were thrown for the temperance K. N. candidate. The 2d, 3d and 5th wards were carried by our friends, who have everything in the city except one alderman and two whig and two K. N. councilmen in the first ward. The secret, black and midnight party is completely prostrate. All honor to the democrats of New Haven, who, in the language of the Register, have "driven the bigots of know-nothingism back to their caverns with a lash of scorn."

63- At an election, a few days since, in Buffalo, N. Y. J. G. Masten, Democrat, was chosen Judge of the Superior Court by 2,500 majority over his know-nothing competitor. There is evidently a new order of things taking place amongst the people of the Northern States. The American people will never suffer themselves to be oath-ridden for any length of time. The days of the dark-lantern cabal are about run out.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Democratic Convention of the Second District, assembled in Newberne on Thursday last, and unanimously nominated Col. Thos. Ruffin, as a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress. Col. Ruffin represented the district in the last Congress, and will be re-elected, as his course deserves the full confidence of his political friends.

63- We learn from an extract of a letter, published in the Charleston Courier of the 11th inst., dated Knoxville, Tenn., the 6th, that the crops in that section, excepting oats and hay, are very abundant.—Wheat is very promising indeed, and will be gathered in two or three weeks. The crop will be two or three times larger than ever before.

Arrival of the Steamer Illinois.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on the 8th inst. Her news has been anticipated by the Northern Light. The Illinois brings \$495,000 in gold. Considerable rain has fallen on the Isthmus, without, however, doing any damage of moment to the Railroad. The steamer Golden Age had been got off in good condition, and would soon be ready to resume her station in the San Francisco line of steamers.

63- The Liquor Prohibition Law has been defeated in Illinois.

63- June term of New Hanover Court of Pleas is in session here this week, Jas. T. Miller, Esq., in the chair. The civil docket is unusually large, as we learn upwards of 230 cases have been entered since last term.

63- We have received, from the printers we presume, a "Catalogue of the Goldsboro' Female College." President, Rev. James H. Brent, A. B.; President of the Board of Stockholders, Wm. K. Lane, Esq.; Secretary, W. S. G. Andrews; Executive Committee, Wm. K. Lane, Wm. T. Dortch, Waiman Thompson, M. D. Crayton, M. D., Richard Washington, W. S. G. Andrews: Raleigh—A. M. Gorman, Printer, 1855.

The Institution is located in a pleasant and healthy village, under excellent superintendence and appears to be highly and deservedly popular and prosperous. May it long continue so.

For the Journal.  
63- The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. meeting, held at the Court House last night, was organized by calling James Cassidy, Esq., to the Chair.

The resolution offered by O. G. Parsley, Esq., at the last meeting, was, on motion of John A. Parker, Esq., amended to read as follows:—Resolved, By the citizens of Wilmington, that in voting subscription on the 14th inst., it is not our intention to instruct, but simply to authorize a subscription of \$200,000—leaving to the good judgment of the Commissioners of the town, the free discretion to make such subscription if thereby the building of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, to terminate East of the Cape Fear river, may be secured. After a very animated discussion, participated in by a number of gentlemen present, the resolution as amended, was unanimously adopted.

No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the Market House, on Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock. D. McRAE, Sec. June 12, 1855.

For the Journal.  
The New Hanover and Brunswick Agricultural Society held its regular meeting at the Court-house last night. T. D. Meares, esq., President, in the Chair.

The Committee appointed at the previous meeting to take into consideration the propriety of holding a Fair this fall, and to solicit subscriptions for that purpose, reports that it would require \$2,500, of which \$750 had already been subscribed, and that they had no doubt the necessary amount could be secured. They asked for further time, which was granted.

No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned to give place for the W. & C. Railroad meeting for same time and place. D. McRAE, Sec. June 13th.

Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 11, 1855.

Hon. W. WINSLOW.—The undersigned citizens of Bladen, New Hanover, and Sampson counties request that you address your fellow-citizens at Beatty's Bridge, on Friday, 22d inst.

Please inform whether it will suit your convenience to comply with this request.

Respectfully,  
JOHN N. JAMES,  
CHARLES HENRY,  
COLIN SHAW,  
R. J. FENNELL,  
D. P. BEATTY,  
W. S. DENVANE,  
C. H. STEVENS,  
P. MURPHY.

WILMINGTON, JUNE 11, 1855.

MESSRS. C. HENRY AND OTHERS—Gentlemen:—It will afford me great pleasure to address the people of Bladen, New Hanover, and Sampson counties, at the time you mention, at Beatty's Bridge, and, without an accident prevents, I shall avail myself of your kind invitation. Very Respectfully,

WARREN WINSLOW.

63- The Governor of New Hampshire, Mr. Conover, N. H., June 7.—Governor Metcalf was inaugurated to-day. His message recommends as little legislation as possible, the encouragement of agriculture in the State as a preventive of western emigration, guarded action regarding corporate privileges, changes in regard to the public schools, and the establishment of a State reform school.

The Governor also denounces the liquor traffic as a public nuisance, and recommends the prohibitory law with limited discrimination. The message is elaborate on the subject of foreign-born influence, religion and politics, and is strongly Native American. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Nebraska act are emphatically denounced as a violation of faith, and a great wrong upon the North. The message is strong on slavery and the liquor traffic, and against foreign-born citizens holding office without a residence of twenty-one years.

The New Orleans Postoffice Trials.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—The trial of Mr. Kendall, the late Postmaster in this city, has been postponed until November. The Grand Jury have ignored the indictment against Messrs. D. P. Blair and George Whitman, special mail agents, for opening letters in the Postoffice, contrary to the laws of the United States.

Additional from Mexico.  
NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—We learn from Corpus Christi that intelligence had been received there of an outbreak having occurred at Tampico, in consequence of the arrival of an emissary of Santa Anna's with orders to arrest and shoot some of the leading citizens of Monterey and Tampico. He was forced to surrender, but his life was spared. The whole country is in arms. The Governor of Nueva Leon has fled.

Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—The Board of Health have rescinded the resolution passed some days since declaring the cholera epidemic here.

The American Party Platform.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—In the American Convention this morning the debates were uninteresting till about noon, when the committee on the platform were called upon for a report. The Chairman made a partial report which gave rise to a debate so exciting that the session was protracted beyond the usual dinner hour. No decision on a single issue of the platform as reported was arrived at. It is understood that there is no regular session this evening, but the evening is devoted to caucusing.

SPANISH WAR VESSEL CHASING.—The New Orleans Picayune learns from Captain Young, of the ship Osceola, which arrived here on the 4th, from Livorno, that on the 21st of May, in lat. 20° 15' N., lon. 35° 30' W., in the old Bahama Channel, he saw a steamer having in tow a brig, chasing and apparently speaking several vessels ahead. At noon the Osceola bore down on her, when she proved to be a Spanish war steamer with an eighteen gun brig in tow, and appeared at quarters. She asked where the Osceola was from, and where bound, and then schooner. At 4 P. M., the weather being calm, the steamer, with her consort, hauled in towards shore and anchored.

PATRIOTS OF FOREIGN BIRTH.—Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, eight were born in foreign countries, viz: Robert Guinett, Robert Morris, England; James Smith, George Taylor, Mathew Thornton, Ireland; John Witherspoon, James Wilson, Scotland; Francis Lewis, Wales. Of the major generals, eleven were foreigners: Lafayette, France; Baron DeKalb and Steuben, Germany; William R. Davis, William Moultrie, England; Wm. Croghan, John James, Richard Montgomery, Ireland; Kosciuszko, Poland; Charles Lee, Wales; Arthur St. Clair, Scotland. Of the brigadier generals employed on the American side in the revolution, three were foreigners: Horatio Gates, England; Count de Mifflin, Poland; Hugh Mercer, Scotland. James Christie, a captain in the army, was born in Scotland, and John Barry, Paul Jones was born in Scotland, and John Barry in Ireland. Albert Gallatin was born in Switzerland, and Alexander Hamilton in the West Indies. Such is the foreign catalogue of American patriots. Is it not a proud one?—*Albany Argus.*

A battalion of four companies of the 2d regiment of infantry, numbering about 350 rank and file, under the command of Brevet Brigadier General Hitchcock, (colonel of the regiment), left Carlisle, (Pa.) barracks on the 2nd instant for Fort Pierre, 800 miles above Fort Leavenworth, and in the heart of the Sioux country.

State of Trade in England.—The Crops.—The Wool.

Under date of May 22, the London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes:—"The state of trade throughout the country shows no material alteration. It is sound in every part, although inactive. In the iron districts there have been some additional failures of speculative firms, but resulting from a long course of mismanagement, they are merely such as must have happened under any circumstances. Indeed, the actual tendency of prices in the iron market is rather upward, and there is no want of general confidence. In the woolen districts also, there is a favorable appearance and a fair amount of employment."

"At the last date the three per cent. consols were quoted 89½. They have since steadily improved to 91, at which they have closed this evening with a firm appearance."

"In the Liverpool cotton market there is undiminished excitement, and the week has opened with a further advance of 3d. to 4. per lb."

"The wheat market shows a slight tendency to reaction, a further advance of 1s. to 2s. which occurred three days back, having subsequently been lost. The agricultural reports are not unsatisfactory, although a great want of rain is complained of in every district where the soil is light. The weather continues hard and cold; and with one or two exceptions of a few days, the temperature ever since the commencement of the year has been very far below the average. On the whole, it appears to have been one of the coldest seasons known."

MORMON EMIGRANTS.—The steamer Amazon arrived about two o'clock yesterday from Pittsburg, and after discharging some freight, went over the falls, bound for St. Joseph, Mo. The Amazon had on board about 550 Mormon emigrants, in charge of Elders Barlow and Stevenson going to Salt Lake. We went on board. The majority of them were on the lower deck, and feeling some anxiety, walked in that direction. A Mormon guard had however been placed at the entrance, who refused us permission to go back. We did not ask the cause, but it was useless to prevent the woman from seeing a handsome man.

The deck was crowded with men, women and children, of all sizes and ages—the juveniles having by far the preponderance in numbers. There seemed to be about six children to each woman and three or four women to each man. We saw but three or four old females. The men looked very sullen and cross, the women appeared rather in low spirits and discontented, and the children kept up a continual howling. They were all healthy looking and clean. Nearly every woman carried a child in her arms, and another by her side, that was barely able to walk. The boat had to lighten, and the majority came on shore and walked to Portland. They were principally English and Welsh, and some few Scotch and French.

There are 750 more at Pittsburg waiting for transportation, and the same for the New York papers that the ship Wm. Stetson has just arrived there with 293 more. Other ship loads are said to be due. There is a "Perpetual Emigration Fund" to pay the passage of poor Mormons to this country, and "Emigrant Agents" are stationed at various points in Europe, Asia and Africa to facilitate the transit of the Latter Day Saints to the Great Salt Lake. This season the Liverpool agency has sent off over 3,000 of which the above 1,100 were at the expense of the fund.

HOARDING UP MONEY.—Some day last week there was received at the bank of Albany, \$245, in five and ten dollar notes, issued by that bank between the years 1814 and 1839. These bills were signed by Garrett W. Van Sledright and John Van Zandt. After the year 1830 none of the above named bills from that plate were re-issued by the bank, and this fact being known to those now in the bank, an inquiry was instituted as to where they came from, and from whom they were received. It appears that they were in the possession of an old Dutch farmer, residing in the southern part of the county, who obtained them on some day prior to 1830, and from that time he hoarded them up, and has retained them in his own possession. For a period of at least twenty-five years this money has been hoarded up by its owner. Had he placed it out upon interest, even upon bond and mortgage, and made a proper distribution of the interest money, instead of giving his son \$245 he could have given him nearly treble that amount.—*Albany Atlas.*

OUR SILVER COINAGE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier says:

"The Treasury is now hoarding up a large custody of over five millions of dollars in small silver change, from half dollars to three cent pieces. Two or three years ago there was a universal complaint of the scarcity of small coins, either American or foreign. Mr. Hunter's coinage bill was